

MADRID. ENVOYS TAKE UP THE PHILIPPINES.

Our Commission Is to Demand Cession of the Entire Group.

Administration Believes the United States Will Have to Enforce Its Claims.

TIME LIMIT DECIDED ON.

Spain Will Not Be Allowed to Prolong the Negotiations Beyond Dec. 1.

MAY NOT DARE TO SIGN TREATY.

Madrid Commissioners Will Hardly Take the Risk of Assuming Cuban Debt and Letting the Philippines Go.

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Special Cable Dispatch.

Madrid, Oct. 28.—It is confirmed here that the two peace commissions at Paris have suspended the discussion of the Cuban debt. They have at last commenced to deal with the question of the Philippines. The Spanish Government expects complications will arise in treating of this phase of the negotiations.

There is no truth in the report that the Spanish Commissioners are to retire from Paris.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Three important facts in connection with the peace negotiations at Paris were developed today. They were:

First—The American Peace Commissioners have decided that an agreement must be reached by December 1, or they will come home.
Second—Their demands will include the cession to the United States of the entire group of the Philippine Islands.

Third—The Washington Administration does not expect Spain to sign a peace treaty, but believes the United States will have to exact its demands by force.

A high Administration official said today that a renewal of hostilities between Spain and this country was far from being a remote possibility. "I believe," said he, "that the war will have to be resumed and that we shall have to take what we can get out of the negotiations and go back home, protesting against what they call the unjust exactions of the Americans."

Spanish Government's Peril.
In addition to this official said it has become evident that no Government of Spain could live that should make a treaty which relinquished Cuba without making any provision for unloading the Cuban debt and which at the same time deprived Spain of her colonies of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

It will be the same way, this official added, with the Spanish Peace Commissioners at Paris. If they sign a treaty which leaves the Cuban debt to be borne by Spain while taking away the island itself, as well as the Philippines, Porto Rico and Guam, they will never dare return to Spain. Their only course would be to withdraw from the negotiations and to attempt to overthrow the Government. Consequently, when the full measure of the American demands is made known, the Spanish Commissioners, he believes, will hand in their protest against the terms proposed and withdraw from the negotiations.

What Spain's course will be then is, of course, conjecture. It is quite probable that she will make an appeal to the powers. When she does that this is useless. Spain will be confronted with the alternatives of either remaining the ally of Cuba and the Philippines, or accepting an attitude of passive submission to the superior strength of the United States.

If Spain chooses rather to fight as Bismarck would desire, her forces in Cuba could make a strong resistance. The United States Navy would at once begin operations against the Spanish fleet, and the Atlantic Islands, and possibly the coast of Spain itself. To recompense this country for the expenditure of blood and treasure in a cause that would follow the resumption of hostilities there, this country would take Spain's other islands. She perhaps exact a money indemnity as well.

The determination of the American Commissioners to set a limit to the negotiations at Paris has undoubtedly been reached. When the Commission holds its next meeting, on Monday, the Americans expect to be ready to submit to the Spaniards the terms that the United States will demand with regard to the Philippines.

The Americans will hasten their negotiations as much as possible and if there is an attempt on the part of the Spaniards to needlessly prolong the discussion, they will declare their determination, which will practically be a ultimatum, to have a complete agreement upon the treaty by December 1, or the negotiations will be declared off.

Two of the members of the Commission, Senators Davis and Frye, are chairmen of important committees in the Senate, and they, as well as Senator Gray, the Democratic member, are expected to return to the United States in time to be present at the opening of Congress.

SAYS WE SHOULD PAY FOR ISLANDS.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The new paper La Volente, this morning, discussed the Philippine question, saying:

"The Americans could well make concessions to compensate for their rigor on the Cuban question."
Quoting the Philippine article of the protocol, the paper remarks that the Spanish contention relative to the meaning of the words "ceded" and "disposed."

In conclusion, La Volente says: "Spain is minus money and a fleet to establish order, and she would be more prudent to allow the Americans to do so, Spain claiming a money indemnity in exchange for her sovereignty over the archipelago, which is soon to be difficult for the Americans to refuse."

NEWS OF THE WORLD CABLED BY JOURNAL CORRESPONDENTS.

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FRANCE.

DUPUY'S AGGRESSIVE FRENCH MINISTRY.



M. Dupuy, the Prospective French Premier.

The Cabinet crisis in France appears to have reached a conclusion in the announcement that M. Dupuy will form a new Ministry. This will be the third time this statesman has formed and led a French Ministry.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—After a consultation with President Faure this afternoon M. Dupuy announced that he had formally accepted the task of making up a new Ministry. Several members of the old Cabinet have announced their adherence to the new regime. The arrangement this afternoon had fixed upon these portfolios:

M. DUPUY, Prime Minister and Minister of Interior.
M. DELCASSÉ, Foreign Affairs.

M. RIBOT, Minister of Marine.
M. CONSTANS, Minister of War.
M. Leygues is also to be a member of the new Cabinet, but no portfolio has been assigned to him.
The general opinion is that M. Dupuy's ideas will be of the aggressive character. He has been known as the French Palmerston, and he will not be inclined to any conciliatory measures in dealing with England either in Egypt or the far East.

CUBA.

POSTAL CLERK A FEVER VICTIM.

Spicer, of Boston, Postmaster at Guantanamo, Dies of Yellow Jack.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 28.—W. E. Spicer, of Boston, Mass., the postmaster at Guantanamo, died yesterday. His disease was diagnosed as a type of yellow fever.

Major Neuman, surgeon to the Third Maine Regiment at Guantanamo, reports that there is only one case of yellow fever among the men, and that the victim in this instance is already convalescent.

Today, Captain Jose Prevail, of the Cuban army, a popular young officer and a nephew of General Magla Rodriguez, was buried with military honors.

BERLIN.

GENERAL GORDON CLAIMED FASHODA

His Map of the Sudan Included That Town as Part of the Egyptian Province.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—According to the Boers, Courier, the claims of England to Fashoda are materially strengthened by the finding of a map of the Sudan which was drawn by General Gordon himself.

The map was drawn for his private use and indicates the revenue and expenditure and the number of men in each province at for the army.

Gordon drew Fashoda as a part of the Sudan belonging to the province of Khartoum, with a revenue of \$250,000. A number of provinces to the south of Fashoda as far as Uganda are also included.

London Publisher Fails.
London, Oct. 28.—The failure is announced of H. S. Nichols, the well-known publisher of rare and curious works. His liabilities are estimated at \$104,000 (\$520,000).

LONDON.

MARCHAND ON HIS WAY TO FRANCE.

He Left Fashoda Sunday, and Has Arrived at Khartoum.

His Party Remains, and the Dispute Over the Nile Valley Is Still Open.

BRITISH CABINET FIRM.

Insists It Will Only Discuss the Questions After the French Withdraw.

PROTECTORATE REPORT DENIED

English Papers Do Not Credit the Rumor, but the St. James's Gazette Urges It on the Government.

Cairo, Oct. 28.—Major Marchand left Fashoda on Sunday and arrived at Khartoum this morning. He will start for Cairo tomorrow.

As the other Frenchmen remain at Fashoda, Major Marchand's departure from there is not regarded as a settlement of the question as to the possession of that place. Captain Gervais was left in command of the French mission at Fashoda.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The French Foreign Office has received a dispatch from its diplomatic agency at Cairo confirming the reported arrival of Major Marchand, at Khartoum.

London, Oct. 28.—There does not seem to be the slightest ground for the report of yesterday that the British Cabinet has decided to declare the protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt. It was based solely on a London dispatch to the Paris Echo.

The papers do not comment upon the statement made, and the St. James's Gazette alone alludes to the subject, urging the Government to adopt such a course.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon summarizes the result of the meeting of the British Cabinet yesterday as follows: "One Marchand must be withdrawn unconditionally, and no undertaking or promise will be given in regard to access to the Nile and such like."

Two—When Marchand is withdrawn it will be determined whether the questions raised admit of discussion and under what conditions the discussion can be proceeded with.

Three—Every possible facility will be afforded to assist in Marchand's withdrawal by whichever route selected.

Four—If Marchand is not withdrawn there will be no interference with his remaining at Fashoda, nor date fixed for his withdrawal.

Five—Therefore, it is left to France to adopt any active measures to precipitate a conflict.

The Pall Mall Gazette adds that it has good reason to believe that while Russia has outlasted France to live over the difficulty and avoid war, she has promised to throw her weight in the scale as to date for the purpose of bringing the whole Egyptian question and the British occupation of Egypt to the test for settlement.

General Kitchener, whose elevation to the peerage was announced on September 26, takes the title of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Aspell in the County of Suffolk.

LEMBERG.

BISMARCK AND THE DEVIL.

Authorities Check the Production of a Play Showing the Prince in the Bad Place.

Lemberg, Province of Galicia, Austria, Oct. 28.—Out of respect to the memory of Prince Bismarck the municipal police have given notice to the director of the Stadttheater to change the production of a play entitled "Der Teufel auf Erden" ("The Devil on Earth").

The piece is especially pleasing to the laboring classes, as it arraigns unmercifully all potentates and statesmen who are regarded as enemies of the common people. The last act represents the inferno, in which Satan orders numerous tortures and punishments to be passed before him whom he condemns to frightful punishments.

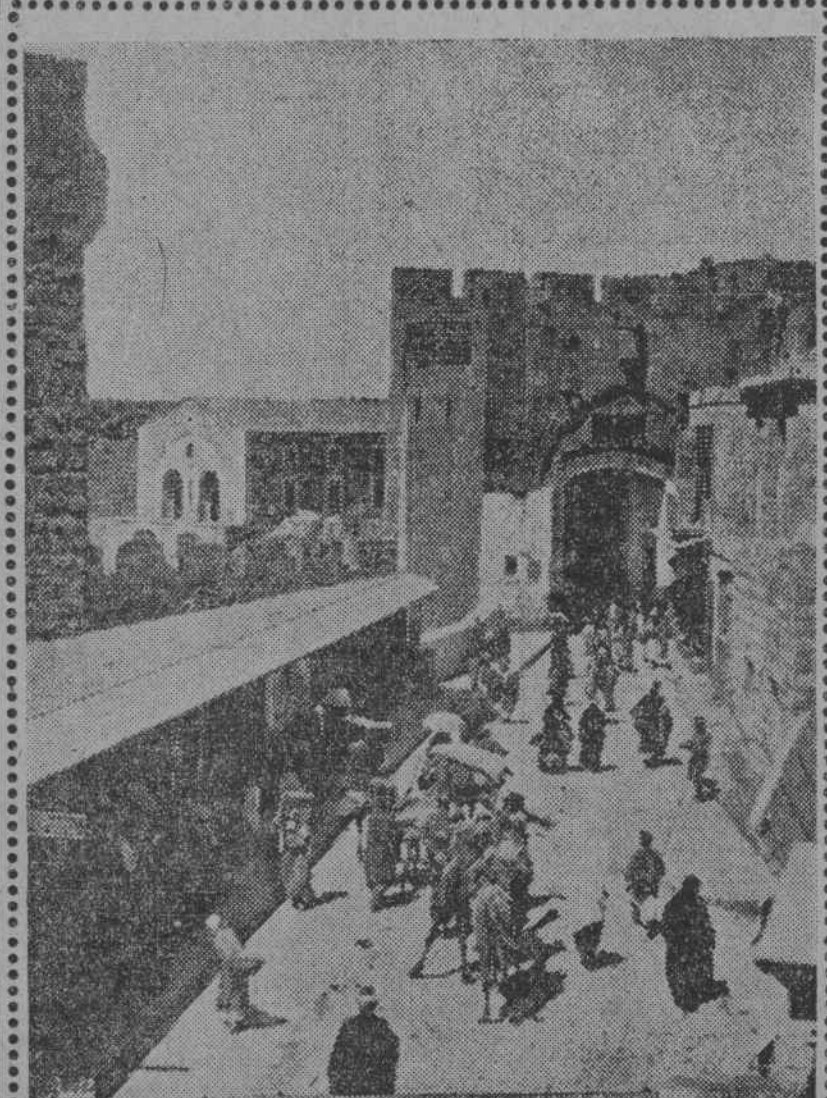
Toward the last Cerberus mentions the approach of Prince Bismarck. An indecent outburst of roars and howls from the gallery greets the spirit of the great statesman. Satan then reads his record of sins, which seem endless, and the punishment is made to fit his long series of crimes against the oppressed.

The play had been produced for nearly a week before the police interfered. The director has substituted Herr Wolf and Herr Schneider, two very unpopular Deputies, for Bismarck in the last scene, and it is quite possible that the entire production will be suppressed by the authorities.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—Editor Stuber, of Arne Conrad, a paper devoted to the interests of labor, was arrested yesterday because of an article in which it is alleged that he slandered the former baron of the late Prince Bismarck. Herr Stuber accuses the baron of having carelessly served the clipping of the proverbial three hairs on Prince Bismarck's bald head and offering them for sale as relics.

JAFFA.

KAISER ON HORSEBACK RIDING TO JERUSALEM.



Ancient Jaffa Gate of Jerusalem.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany will ride through it to-day, completing their pilgrimage through Palestine to the Holy City.

Jaffa, Palestine, Oct. 28.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany proceeded today on horseback to the camp at Babelrad and expect to reach Jerusalem on Saturday. Their Majesties were warmly welcomed by the German residents here on their arrival yesterday after a tiring eight-hour drive from Haifa.

Replying yesterday to the address of welcome in behalf of the German Catholics of Palestine, at Haifa, the Emperor said he was pleased to seize the opportunity of declaring, "once and for all, that my Catholic subjects may always be sure of my imperial protection, when and where it may be required."

CUBA.

EGGING GOMEZ ON TO BREAK GARCIA.

But the Céspedes Faction Probably Will Not Depose the Chairman.

Manzanillo, Oct. 28.—The United States garrison here arrived here this evening with General Leonard Wood, commander of the military department of San Juan. On landing General Wood was visited by Colonel Pettit.

Colonel Pettit reports that the Cuban General Rios is apparently making every effort to prevent the disbanding of his troops. The Cuban commander wishes all the sugar estates in the neighborhood to tell him how many men they can employ, and will guarantee to supply all required on condition that only soldiers are employed.

The planters unanimously refuse to fall in with such an arrangement, considering that it would be a trades union of the worst possible kind and would also tend to keep up the Cuban military organization, which, in the interests of the island, the planters are particularly anxious to break up.

According to reports from the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, General Calixto Garcia has been chosen permanent chairman of the organization. General Maximo Gomez is expected there tomorrow or next day; and it appears that the Céspedes faction believes it can count upon the help of General Gomez to break the authority of Garcia.

The Céspedes faction expects General Gomez to appoint a court-martial to try General Garcia for offenses covering practically everything from murder to petty larceny, but the probability is that General Gomez, recognizing Garcia's ascendancy in the Assembly, will not force an issue.

Dr. Fordyce Barker's Widow Dead.
Seymour, Conn., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, widow of Fordyce Barker, M. D., whose reputation was international, died at her home in this city today after several months' illness, aged seventy-four years.

Through trains New York to Cleveland, St. Wayne and Chicago, via West Shore and Nickel Plate Roads. Lowest rates. Fast time.

PARIS.

DOOR OF DREYFUS'S CAGE IS OPENING.

Public Prosecutor Calls for a Revision of the Case.

Demands the Immediate Provisional Release of Devil's Island Prisoner.

SEEKING THE CULPRIT.

Hints That Esterhazy Should Be Called to Tell All He Knows.

PUTS THE COURT ON HONOR

Insists That the Judges Shall Give the Case Their Conscientious Consideration, Resisting All Outside Pressure.

Paris, Oct. 28.—At today's session of the Court of Cassation, in the Palace of Justice, M. Bard, the Councilor, concluded his report of the Dreyfus case, the first part of which was presented yesterday. He said this morning that the court should make every investigation necessary to enlighten them and place the whole truth in evidence. It was for the court, M. Bard added, to decide what remained to be done. The task was a delicate one, but that was no motive to avoid it. He concluded by saying: "You have a great duty to fulfill. Do what your conscience dictates."

M. Monard, counsel for M. Dreyfus, followed. He urged that an investigation be ordered concerning the divergence of the testimony of the experts who examined the bordereau in 1894 and 1897 and also to ascertain whether secret documents were communicated to the members of the court martial.

The court was less crowded than yesterday, but the same stringent precautions were taken. There was no excitement outside the Palace of Justice. Only a few people assembled about the building and the streets in the neighborhood presented their everyday appearance.

The Public Prosecutor, M. Manau, followed M. Monard, addressing the judges, he said:

"Nobody can now take the Dreyfus affair out of your hands. Nor can you relinquish it without dereliction of duty. Your decision must constitute for everybody the very expression of truth and justice. Re-examine the trial then, gentlemen, on at least prepare the case for its revision."

M. Manau then declared the Court could not annul the sentence imposed upon Dreyfus without a retrial of the prisoner. He added: "You must fix the responsibility. If Dreyfus is innocent the culprit must not go unpunished."

The Public Prosecutor, continuing, proceeded to argue on the same lines as M. Bard, urging a revision of the trial, and dwelling upon the fallacy of the writing experts. He also suggested that Major Esterhazy should testify on the subject of the bordereau, saying:

"He can admit his authority with impunity, since a court-martial has acquitted him of being the author of it. But what a service he has rendered to the country by confessing that he is its author, and what a service he will render to unhappy Dreyfus!"

M. Manau concluded with denouncing "the villainous attacks on the partisans of revision," and made a strong plea that the Court be not influenced by outside pressure, but that it decide in favor of a revision of the case and of the immediate provisional liberation of Dreyfus.

At this stage of the proceedings M. Bard read a letter from General Gomez to the President of the Court of Cassation, in which the General said:

"I have just heard of a memorandum introduced in court yesterday, in which Pleignart accused me of a dishonorable action. I have never previously heard of this memorandum and I wish to deny most formally Pleignart's allegations. I think my word is of greater value than that of a man imprisoned on the suspicion of forgery."

The reading of the last statement called forth loud protests in court.

M. Bard added that as Colonel Pleignart's memorandum was a forgery, it was not only useless but also a dishonorable action. The President of the Court ordered that the General's letter be added to the dossier in the case and the Court adjourned.

The newspapers here are sharply divided into two camps, one of them highly praising M. Bard's report to the Court of Cassation as a plea in favor of the prisoner, and the other insisting that the report was merely a plea in favor of the prisoner.

London, Oct. 28.—In moderate circles, according to the Paris correspondent of the Times, the impression left by the report of M. Bard to the Court of Cassation and by the address of M. Manau, the Prosecutor General, is "profound, painful and disheartening." The correspondent of the Times continues:

"The thought which weighs like a pall on the country seems to be a reluctance to believe in the complete innocence of Dreyfus, because such a belief would involve such terrible censure of those responsible, knowingly or unknowingly, for his condemnation."

KINGSTON.

CUBA WILL BAR BRITISH PAUPERS.

American Officials Protest Against Immigration of Poor Jamaicans.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 28.—The recent wholesale emigration of indigent Jamaicans to the island of Cuba has evoked a protest from the American authorities at Santiago.

The local government here to-day issued a memorandum quoting the protest of the American officials and warning British vessels not to proceed to Cuba without adequate means of support.

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